

In the Specification:

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 9 with the following paragraph:

A fourth difference between systems 100 and 200 is that the receiver 124 is modified so as to be a telematics interface device 210 which includes a telematics user control 250, an antenna 214 and an SDARS receiver 216. As shown in FIG. 3, the SDARS receiver 216 is connected with a receiver device partitioning system 212 that allows the customer to both receive data and broadcast information while interacting with the infrastructure to request specific data.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 15 with the following paragraph:

An embodiment of the telematics user control 250 ~~interface device 210~~ and the receiver device partitioning system 212 is shown in FIG. 3. This diagram represents the physical hardware that must be implemented within the customer's mobile vehicle to enable the telematics features described in this application. As shown in FIG. 3, a satellite service delivers data at 2.3 GHz to an antenna 214 of the telematics interface device 210. The data is then delivered to an SDARS receiver or down link processor 216 that decodes the data. It should be noted that there are many well-known embodiments for the down link processor 216. The down link processor 216 generates left and right audio output signals 218 for use in the audio system 240 of the telematics user control 250 ~~interface device 210~~. The signal 218 can be either analog or digital. The down link processor 216 receives command and control signals 220 and 222 from the receiver device partitioning system 212 and the telematics user control 250 ~~interface device 210~~ of the telematics interface device 210, respectively. In addition, the down link processor 216 generates an output signal 224 that includes raw data stream (~ 4 Mbps) which also contains the additional telematics data which must be processed separately by the receiver device partitioning

system 212 to provide this data to the user. As described above, the down link processor 216 provides the primary SDARS functionality to the user in a one-way manner.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 3 with the following paragraph:

The data services decoder 228 takes the raw, decoded telematics data and converts it to a format that is functionally usable for the telematics user control 250 interface device 210. For example, if the raw data represents an image for display, the data services decoder 228 applies the appropriate source decoding algorithms to take the data and presents it to the telematics user control 250 interface device 210 in an image file format for display.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 9 with the following paragraph:

As shown in FIG. 3, the data services decoder 228 generates a signal 230 that is delivered to a data cache 232 in the telematics user control 250 interface device 210. The data cache 232 receives the signal 230 in a streaming mode (or in the background while using another function). The telematics user control 250 interface device 210 also includes a web-access system 234, such as a micro-browser or a wireless application protocol feature, to engage the telematics options described below. The telematics user control 250 interface device 210 can also include a global positioning system 236 for location specific requests, and a voice activation system 238 to improve the interface between the customer and the service. The telematics user control 250 interface device 210 further includes the back-channel infrastructure 204 that supports two-way communication back from the telematics interface device 210.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 20 with the following paragraph:

The telematics user control 250 interface device 210 represents the telematics-enabled device in the vehicle with which a customer interacts. At the lowest level, this could be a radio

or a remote human machine interface bezel providing buttons and display. The telematics user control 250 ~~interface device 210~~ can provide both classical audio functionality (radio controls, volume control, channel choice, presets) and new telematics-enabled functions. Examples of products that could accomplish this include the products made and sold by Visteon of Dearborn, Michigan under the trade names of ICES mentioned previously or VNR, also known as Visteon Navigation Radio. These products provide the two critical functions, reconfigurable displays and buttons, and a communication back-channel.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 9 with the following paragraph:

With the above described architecture in mind, an example of the communication flow starting from a customer request for a telematics application to final delivery is shown in FIG. 4. In this example, the customer activates the SDARS system 200 by turning on the power of the telematics interface device 210 by turning on telematics user control 250 per step 300. Next, the customer requests a particular telematics application per step 302 by selecting the telematics application that is displayed on a menu of the telematics user control 250 of the interface device 210. Selection is accomplished by using buttons, mouse ball, pen or other well-known selection devices. After the particular telematics application is selected, data is sent via the back-channel infrastructure 204 to the information sources 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120 and 122 described previously per step 304. The data from the back-channel infrastructure 204 is sent to the profile database 122 that confirms whether or not the customer's service subscription is up-to-date per step 306. Assuming that the profile database 122 confirms that the customer is currently a subscriber, then the data request by the customer is serviced by the services information source 118, the Intranet information source 114 and the Internet information source 116 per step 308,

depending on the telematics application selected by the customer. After the information sources 114, 116 and 118 are contacted and the desired data is retrieved, that data is encoded with the customer's unique ESN (electronic serial number) by the profile database 122 per step 310. Next, the encoded data is sent to the device transformation system 202 per step 312 which formats the encoded data for use with the customer's telematics interface device 210. Per step 314, the formatted and encoded data is then transmitted over the satellite-air interface 106 to the antenna 214 of the telematics interface device 210. The data is then delivered to the down link processor 216 that decodes the data and passes the data bit stream of output signal 224 to the receiver device partitioning system 212 per step 316. The data channel decoder 226 of the receiver device partitioning (RDP) system 212 then decodes the data channel of output signal 224 per step 318. Next, the data service decoder 228 decodes the data service per step 320. The data is then stored in the data cache 232 per step 322 and then the data is sent from the data cache 232 to the display of the telematics interface device 210 per step 324.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 1 with the following paragraph:

With the above process of FIG. 4 in mind, there are at least three telematics applications that could be implemented via the architecture of system 200. In one telematics application, the display 242 of the telematics user control 250 of the interface device 210 can include a "Buy Button" 244. In operation, a customer listens to an SDARS audio source. If the customer desires to purchase a song or album that he or she is presently listening to on the SDARS audio source, then the customer activates the "Buy Button" 244. Activation of the "Buy Button" will result in a signal 245 being generated in back-channel 204 that is sent to antenna 246 and to infrastructure 209. The signal 245 initiates a sales transaction and will derive credit card

information and shipping information from the customer profile database 122 and results in the customer placing a purchase order for that particular song or album. In an alternative embodiment, pressing the “Buy Button” can result in formatted version of the song or album, such as MP3, being sent to the customer or a third party designated by the customer. The “Buy Button” 244 also can be used to purchase a product being promoted in an advertisement that is being currently heard by the SDARS audio source 240. In an alternative embodiment, the “Buy Button” 244 can be altered so that activating the button allows the customer to show his or her approval or disapproval of a song or album being currently listened to on the SDARS audio source 240 to improve programming content. Note that in each of the embodiments described above, activation of the “Buy Button” results in data flowing from the back-channel 204 to a radio tower 246 or the like which in turn sends the data to the infrastructure 209 of the system 200. The data is then sent to the services system 118 where the ordering of the song or album or the approval/disapproval vote is processed. The data could also be sent to the profile database 122 that records the order or vote.